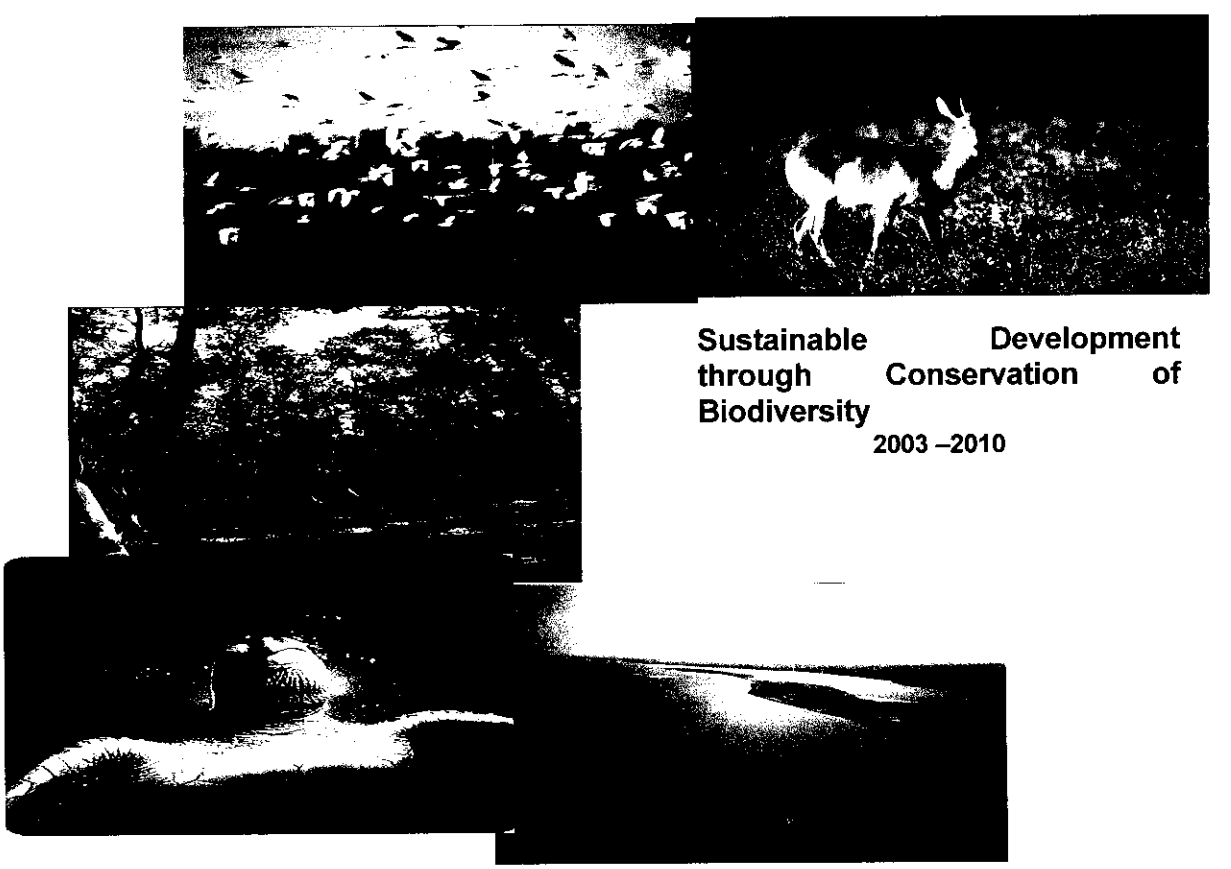
REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

MINISTRY FOR THE COORDINATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN MOZAMBIQUE



Sustainable Development through Conservation of Biodiversity

2003 –2010

(Approved at the 18th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of 22nd July 2003)

SUPERVISION — Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Action (MICOA)

Francisco Mabjaia — Deputy Minister for Environmental Coordination
Evaristo Baquete — National Directorate of Environmental Management (DNGA)
Lolita Fondo — National Directorate of Environmental Management (DNGA)
Maria da Luz Dai Guebuza — National Directorate of Environmental Management (DNGA)
Guilhermina Amurrane — National Directorate of Environmental Management (DNGA)

Coordination and Compilation

Isilda Nhantumbo — The World Conservation Union - Mozambique (UICN)
Marta Monjane — The World Conservation Union - Mozambique (UICN)

Socio-Economic Component
Isilda Nhantumbo — The World Conservation Union – Mozambique (UICN)

Legal and Institutional Component
Janet Assulai — Núcleo de Estudos da Terra (NET)

Ecosystems and Ecoregions
Marta Monjane — The World Conservation Union - Mozambique (UICN)

Flora and Agriculture Resources
Natasha Ribeiro — Eduardo Mondlane University/Department of Forests

Fauna and Livestock Resources
Samiro Magane — Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development/National Directorate of Forestry and Wildlife

Coastal, marine and water resources
António M. Hoguane — Environmental Working Group (GTA)

Revision:

Isilda Nhantumbo — The World Conservation Union - Mozambique (UICN)
Marta Monjane — The World Conservation Union - Mozambique (UICN)

Translation:

Chris Foster — CRS translations (crs.trans@netcabo.pt)

Illustrations:

Marta Monjane — The World Conservation Union - Mozambique (UICN)
Viriato Chiconela — Eduardo Mondlane University/Department of Forests

Published by: UICN _ Moçambique
The World Conservation Union

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1

PART A – INTRODUCTION 1

PART B – DESCRIPTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND BIOLOGICAL HERITAGE 1

PART C – ANALYSIS OF OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY 1

PART D – STRATEGY FOR BIODIVERSITY 2

PART E – ACTION PLAN AND IMPLEMENTATION 2

BRIEF NOTES ON THE STRATEGY 2

BACKGROUND 3

1 CONSERVATION OF THE COMPONENTS OF BIODIVERSITY 5

1.1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE IMPORTANT COMPONENTS OF BIODIVERSITY 5
1.2 PROTECTION OF SPECIES 5
1.3 CONSERVATION OF NATIVE LIVESTOCK BREEDS 6
1.4 CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF HABITATS 6
1.5 PROTECTION AREAS 6
1.6 EX-SITU CONSERVATION 7
1.7 REHABILITATION OF DEGRADED ECOSYSTEMS 7
1.8 EXOTIC SPECIES 8

2. SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE COMPONENTS OF BIODIVERSITY 8

2.1 FLORA RESOURCES 8
2.2 AGRICULTURE RESOURCES 9
2.3 FAUNA RESOURCES 9
2.4 MARINE AND FISHERIES RESOURCES 10
2.5 WATER RESOURCES 10
2.6 TOURISM 11
2.7 SUSTAINABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS ADJACENT TO PROTECTED AREAS 11
2.8 BIOSECURITY 11
2.9 RESOURCE ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTING 12

3 ACTION PLAN 13

3.1 ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE COMPONENTS OF BIODIVERSITY 13

4 ACTION PLAN FOR THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE COMPONENTS OF BIODIVERSITY 21

5 IMPLEMENTATION AND PRIORITY ACTIONS 31

5.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS 31
5.2 THE ROLE OF THE DIFFERENT PLAYERS 32
5.4 CONSTRAINTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY AND ACTIONS 36
5.5 PRIORITY ACTIVITIES 36
5.6 FINANCING AND INDICATIVE BUDGET 38

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The present document is a summary of the Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity in Mozambique for implementation within a timeframe of 10 years.

The drawing up of the Strategy was coordinated and guided by the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Action, executed by a team of consultants and included the involvement of various central and provincial governmental bodies, civil society, non-governmental organisations, national and international development agencies and various individuals interested in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Mozambique.

The objective of the Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Biodiversity is to outline directives and to define priority actions to be implemented by the various sectors of the economy in order to ensure sustainable development.

The document contains 5 parts: (A) an introduction; (B) a description of Mozambique's biological resources and heritage; (C) an analysis of the opportunities for and constraints on the conservation of biodiversity; (D) the Strategy for the Conservation of Biodiversity; and (E) the Action Plan and implementation of the Strategy.

Part A – Introduction

This chapter focuses on a general characterisation of the country's relevant biophysical factors and briefly examines the social, economic, legal and institutional context in which the present Strategy and Action Plan have been drawn up.

Also presented is the country's macroeconomic data and an analysis of its dependence on and link to the potential impact of development activities on biological resources. The recent and conducive evolution of the legal and institutional framework for the conservation of biodiversity is also stressed, in spite of the continued absence or lack of application of complementary legislation.

Preceding this description is a summary presentation of the process of drawing up the present document.

Part B – Description of Natural Resources and Biological Heritage

This chapter describes, based on existing knowledge, the important components of biodiversity in Mozambique, their geographical location and distribution, their social, economic and environmental importance, their state of conservation and the institutional and legal aspects that are important for their management and conservation.

Particular attention is given in this chapter to the variety and wealth of the country's ecosystems, the diversity of its flora, fauna and agriculture resources as well as the abundance and economic and social potential of its marine, coastal and water resources.

Part C - Analysis of the Opportunities for and Constraints on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

This chapter evaluates the challenges that the country faces as regards the effective management and conservation of the main components of biodiversity and the habitats and ecosystems that sustain them, while also surveying the constraints on and opportunities for the conservation of biological resources, including those of an institutional, technical, legal, cultural, economic and financial nature.

An innovative aspect of this evaluation is the recognition of environmental costs in the implementation of development programmes and projects and the need for their inclusion in the national accounts.

As regards opportunities, included are those aspects relating to the legal and institutional environment conducive to the implementation of the present strategy and to political and governance will.

Concerning constraints, special attention is given to the paucity of institutional coordination, with particular emphasis on the low involvement of the private sector, the absence of systematised data and information, the poor enforcement structure and the lack of sustainable alternatives and means of production for rural populations, as well as the lack of incentives for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources, both for economic and self-sustaining ends.

Part D – The Strategy for Biodiversity

On the basis of the analysis in chapter C, the Strategy sets out the main guidelines for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources and outlines the strategic objectives for achieving them. This chapter also indicates the goals it is hoped will be reached over the next 10 years.

Among the strategic aims, of particular note are the conservation of the country's biological heritage, through increasing the knowledge base, conducting research, rehabilitating and strengthening the conservation aeas and extending conservation measures to fragile or important ecosystems that have been neglected in the past.

Another strategic aim is the sustainable use of biological resources by means of enhancing enforcement measures, changing attitudes and practices that are harmful to biological resources, promoting the use of subproducts derived from natural resources, observation of genetic feasibility, bolstering of institutional coordination, controlling of invasive species and capitalizing on the use of natural resources, particularly marine and coastal fauna, to improve the country's economic and social situation.

Also identified is the need to involve resident communities in the planning, management, enforcement and sharing of the benefits resulting from the sustainable use of biological resources as well as the recognition of traditional knowledge in the process of managing and using resources.

Part E – Action Plan and Implementation

The Action Plan and its implementation specifies in considerable detail the actions that should be implemented to support the strategic aims and to achieve the goals proposed for the next 10 years.

The Action Plan is presented in the form of a logical framework in which are indicated the degree of priority, the role and interlinking of responsibilities between various institutions, in their specialised areas, the period during which the actions should be carried out, as well as a general estimate of the costs involved in putting the strategy into operation.

This logical framework should serve as the basis for drawing up specific programmes or projects in which the quest for innovative financing mechanisms plays a preponderant role.

The Action Plan is presented in the same order as the aims of the Strategy, thereby permitting the relationship between the strategic objectives and the actions relating to them to be easily understood.

BRIEF NOTES ABOUT THE STRATEGY

Efforts to conserve biodiversity at the national level have been coordinated by the National Biodiversity Unit (UB), created in 2001 and based at the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Action (MICOA).

Besides MICOA, members of the Biodiversity Unit include government and public institutions, non-governmental organisations and bodies representing civil society.

Within the priorities established by the government and in the context of the implementation of the Five-Year Plan in its environmental component, the importance of the approval of the Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity in Mozambique was recognised.

Given that the initial drafting work on the existing document dated from 1996, the elaboration process had to incorporate details resulting from the developments that the country had experienced since that time,

particularly at the legal level, in the social and economic sphere and in the approach to planning and implementation of investment programmes and initiatives to manage natural resources.

At the legal framework level, various instruments were in the process of being drawn up or revised when the Strategy and Action Plan document was concluded in 1998. Examples of these are the Regulations for the Environmental Impact Assessment Process (December 1998), Land Law Regulations (1998) and its respective technical annex (1999), Forest and Wildlife Law (1999), Forest and Wildlife Regulations (2002), the Mining Law approved in 2002 and other key legal instruments for the design and implementation of the Strategy for Biological Diversity in the country.

At the social, economic and political level, the drawing up of the Action Plan for the Erradication of Absolute Poverty (PARPA) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) constitute new instruments aimed at finding a strategy for alleviating poverty and promoting development at the national and continental level based fundamentally on the use of natural and biological resources.

As regards investment programmes, of particular note are the spatial development initiatives, namely the Maputo, Limpopo, Beira and Nacala Development Corridors and associated projects such as MOZAL I and II; the exploration of natural gas reserves, the construction of gas pipelines and the exploitation of the heavy sands in Moma and Chibuto, that add a new dimension to the strategic approach to the conservation of the country's biodiversity.

Concerning the management of natural resources, the management and administration of crossborder areas also constitutes a new reality for planners and managers of natural and biological resources.

In light of these developments, the revision of the Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity which the present document represents has the following objective:

- To analyse the relevance and currency of the contents and options proposed in 1988.
- To analyse the implications of the new institutional and legal framework on those contents.
- To analyse the gaps as regards components and actions that have emerged as a result of the economic, legal and institutional changes since the date of the first Strategy and Action Plan document.
- To analyse to what extent the Strategy and Action Plan respond to the objectives of alleviating poverty and encouraging user participation in its implementation.
- To develop a Strategy and Action Plan that responds to the new challenges of sustainable development.

The working team undertook consultations with key sectors in the provinces, visiting the provinces of Manica, Sofala, Zambezia, Cabo Delgado and Maputo. This interaction allowed the participation of relevant individuals and institutions in the revision process. The first draft for revision was produced and discussed at a national meeting and included the participation of various central and provincial institutions (see annex 2). The strategy reflects the contributions of the different viewpoints of academia, district personnel, central and provincial governments, NGOs, international organisations and others.

BACKGROUND

The drawing up of the Strategy and Action Plan document arose as a result of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 at which matters relating to biodiversity were given particular attention.

After UNCED, most countries signed and ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity, including Mozambique, in 1993 and 1995 respectively.

In this context and considering that stated in Article 6 of the Convention, the government of Mozambique, through the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Action (MICOA), defined as one of its main tasks the formulation of the National Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Biological Diversity, a work that began in 1997.

The process of drawing up the Strategy and Action Plan included:

- The organisation of a team of local consultants to prepare strategies and actions for the key areas of biodiversity in Mozambique, namely fauna, flora and forests, marine resources and vegetal genetic resources.
- The compilation and publication of the sectoral documents indicated above in a document that was designated the first preliminary draft of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity in Mozambique.
- The distribution, dissemination and discussion of the document by government institutions and agencies involved in Mozambique.
- The holding of a seminar from 22-24 September 1997 in Maputo to present the preliminary draft of the Strategy and Action Plan document, at which 65 people representing 37 institutions attended.
- The writing of the second draft based on the comments and observations presented at the aforementioned seminar.
- The dissemination at the national and international level of the aforementioned document for final revision. Among those international bodies who participated in the revision, of particular note are the World Conservation Union (UICN), World Resources Institute (WRI), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) - Nairobi, and the Ministry of Environmenal Affairs and Tourism of Malawi.

The main objectives of the Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity are:

- To comply with the requirements of Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which calls for parties to develop national strategies that reflect the measures stipulated in the Convention.
- To identify issues for which national actions are treated as priority matters and for which there exists an immediate need to coordinate efforts.
- To provide a basic instrument that helps government agencies and society in general to ensure that all government policy plans relating to biodiversity are executed principally via efforts aimed at coordinating relevant policies, programmes and sectoral strategies.

The Strategy established the following as action areas:

- The conservation of biodiversity, including the identification of components and species under protection, the protection of habitats and ex-situ conservation.
- The sustainable use of the components of biodiversity, via the adoption of practices of sustainable use and management of resources in the area of agriculture, forests and fauna, fishery resources and tourism, emphasising the implementation of integrated management plans, inter-institutional coordination and the participation of local communities in the development process.

- The evaluation of the impacts of development activities, including the creation of control mechanisms for the propagation of exotic species.
- Formal and informal capacity-building, research and awareness-raising, as important areas for ensuring the implementation of those actions identified as priorities.

1 CONSERVATION OF THE COMPONENTS OF BIODIVERSITY

1.1 Identification of the important components of biodiversity

OBJECTIVE 1.1:

To identify and analyse the components of biodiversity and their relationships within ecosystems, as well as the processes and activities that can have an adverse impact on them.

In the aim of implementing appropriate measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as per Article 7 of the CBD, there is a need for basic information on:

- The components of biodiversity and their relationships within ecosystems.
- Processes or activitites that have or could have an adverse impact on the conservation and sustainable use of the same.

The government of Mozambique should collect and compile the relevant information, with the priority on information relating to ecologically and/or commercially important species and ecosystems.

2010 Goals

- Greater knowledge about the components of biodiversity (terrestrial, aquatic, coastal and marine).
- Knowledge of the relationships and processes within ecosystems.
- Knowledge and prioritisation/systematisation of activities that have or could have na adverse impact on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- Collection, systematisation and dissemination of the existing information.

1.2 Protection of species

OBJECTIVE 1.2:

To determine the state of conservation of species in Mozambique and to identify and implement the appropriate conservation measures for threatened and endemic species.

The definition of specific measures for the protection of species for which the current state of conservation is known must be a priority, simultaneously ensuring their implementation. The institutions responsible should conduct a continuous and coordinated evaluation of the relevant information and wherever necessary reformulate the protection measures.

2010 Goals

- Existence of more indepth knowledge on the state of conservation of species in Mozambique, mainly those which are endemic and threatened.

- Improvement in the state of conservation of the most important, threatened and/or endemic species.
- Definition of strategies and conservation measures suited to the actual situation of biodiversity in Mozambique.

1.3 Conservation of native livestock breeds

OBJECTIVE 1.3:

To determine the country's native breeds of livestock, their state of conservation and implementation of appropriate measures for their preservation.

The lack of indepth studies on the real productivity of native breeds has prevented their more widespread use and conservation, resulting in greater preference for exotic races and their crossbreeds. It is therefore urged that more indepth studies on the former be undertaken, some of which could be based on existing studies with the inclusion of an economic component and different management systems/conditions in order to obtain more accurate information and to stimulate and ensure their efficient use, valorisation and preservation both in-situ and ex-situ.

2010 Goals

- More realistic knowledge of the productivity of native livestock breeds in different conditions and/or systems of management in Mozambique.
- Definition of strategies and measures for using and preserving native breeds.

1.4 Conservation and protection of ecosystems and habitats

OBJECTIVE 1.4:

To determine the state of conservation of ecosystems and habitats in Mozambique, identifying and implementing appropriate conservation and ecosystem management measures, with an emphasis on the most fragile.

It is important that concrete actions be defined relating to the evaluation and analysis of the diversity of ecosystems, the processes within ecosystems and the main disturbance factors, as well as interaction between adjacent ecosystems. The priority should be placed on fragile ecosystems (such as wetland areas) becuase of their sensitivity to disturbance and the pressure to which they are normally subject.

2010 Goals

- Knowledge of the diversity and dynamics of important and/or fragile ecosystems.
- Knowledge of the interaction between adjacent ecosystems.

1.5 Protection areas

OBJECTIVE 1.5 :

To establish and manage a representative system of protection areas.

The focus with regard to protection areas should be centred on the rehabilitation and effective management of existing areas, while at the same time seeking to ensure that those habitats and ecosystems poorly

represented in the current network of conservation areas, such as the Afromontane, aquatic, coastal and marine areas, are included. This can be achieved via the establishment of new protection areas or the extension of the boundaries of existing areas where pertinent.

2010 Goals

- Indepth knowledge of the state of the protection areas.
- Definition of strategies with a view to rehabilitating protection areas and drawing up respective management plans.
- Establishment of technical capacity for managing the protection areas and improving infrastructure.
- Definition of a policy with regard to people living in and around the protection areas.
- Existence of a network of protection areas representative of the different ecosystems existing in the country.

1.6 Ex-situ conservation

OBJECTIVE 1.6

To develop and strengthen the national potential for ex-situ conservation of the components of biodiversity with a view to supporting and complementing in-situ conservation

There is a need to collect germoplasm from native species, under-utilised plants and threatened species, as well as semen from native species and breeds, for their conservation and/or later use. There exists, alongside this, an urgent need to regenerate and bolster existing collections, which implies the need to build up the technical capacities associated with ex-situ conservation.

2010 Goals

- An improved ex-situ conservation system in Mozambique.
- Development of new conservation systems appropriate for each specific case.
- Bolstering of the technical capacity at the national level for the establishment and management of the national system of ex-situ conservation.

1.7 Rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems

OBJECTIVE 1.7

To recover and rehabilitate degraded ecosystems and, where applicable, to develop species recovery plans.

Identification of degraded areas and their respective causes with a view to drawing up a specific plan for their prevention, rehabilitation and recovery, as well as ensuring full application of existing legal instruments.

2010 Goals

- Reduction of fragmented ecosystems via appropriate connecting systems (biological corridors).
- Existence of a programme for the rehabilitation and recovery of degraded ecosystems.

- Existence of rehabilitation plans for specific degraded ecosystems (including species).

1.8 Exotic species

OBJECTIVE 1.8:

To limit the introduction and propagation of species which cause damage to native biodiversity and establish measures to control and erradicate exotic species that can affect ecosystems, habitats and native species.

Government policy must limit and reduce the largescale and unplanned introduction of exotic species, assessing the necessity for this in all cases. This strategy attempts to define the main actions aimed at erradicating exotic species that negatively affect national biodiversity and at preventing the introduction of new ones.

2010 Goals

- Identification and knowledge of invasive species with the greatest impact on biodiversity.
- Establishment of measures and strategies for the erradication of the main invasive species.
- Reduction in the introduction of new species.

2. SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE COMPONENTS OF BIODIVERSITY

2.1 Flora resources

OBJECTIVE 2.1:

To promote the sustainable and integrated use of flora resources (timber and non-timber), ensuring the creation of benefits for all those involved in their exploitation, with an emphasis on local communities.

The policy of the government of Mozambique should be to limit and regulate forestry activities in order to organise them and to reduce and/or eliminate conflicts to ensure the equitable sharing of the benefits.

2010 Goals

- Full operation of the forestry concessions, including integral management plans adapted to the particularities of each type of forest, including the reintroduction of species.
- Equitable sharing of the benefits resulting from forestry activity.
- Existence of a system for monitoring (criteria and indicators) diversity in forests managed for the production of timber.
- Existence of adequate mechanisms to control and reduce forest fires.
- Better understanding of the phenomenon of forest fires and its influence on ecosystems.
- Improvement of the system of exploiting forests for the production of firewood and charcoal.
- Bolstering of the enforcement system.

- Adoption of measures for the rational usage of forest resources by simple licence operators and rural communities.
- Existence of integrated management plans that address non-timber forest products.

2.2 Agricultural resources

Objectives 2.2:

To guarantee the sustainable use of agriculture resources in the aim of improving the living conditions of Mozambique's rural population, while avoiding aspects relating to the loss of the specific and genetic variability of the main crops.

The government's policy should be to foster agricultural production through the creation of incentives to raise production in the family sector, the improvement of agricultural inputs and the development of farm produce markets aimed at the food security of Mozambique's population, as well as the conservation of biodiversity.

2010 Goals

- Greater food security.
- Diversity of crops in accordance with the country's diverse climatic conditions.
- Maintenance of the current genetic variability.
- Applied research into species resistant to water stress and poor soils.

2.3 Fauna resources

Objectives 2.3:

To guarantee the rational usage of wildlife, so that it can contribute to the well-being of rural populations and the development of the country.

The strategy should promote and incentivise sustainable fauna-related economic activities, participatory management and the sharing of the benefits brought about by conservation and sustainable use by the different actors involved. Furthermore, it is important to ensure the implementation of legislation on this matter.

2010 Goals

- Reduction of current levels of illegal hunting and degradation of wildlife habitats.
- Increase in the number of initiatives for community management of wildlife and sharing of the benefits generated.
- Recovery of animal numbers, especially the largest and most vulnerable.
- Increase in the number of wildlife farms and improvement in their management.
- Improvement in the system of enforcement and application of legislation on fauna.

2.4 Marine and fisheries resources

OBJECTIVE 2.4:

To promote the sustainable use of fisheries resources for the benefit of the population, prosperity of the economy, conservation of resources and maintenance of biodiversity.

The national policy on biodiversity conservation where it relates to fisheries resources must simultaneously ensure poverty reduction and sustainability. This requires that sustainable resource levels be known and respected. Subsistence alternatives that do not depend directly on the exploitation of natural resources must be explored and practised in order to reduce the pressure on natural resources.

2010 Goals

- Restoring surface shrimp stocks at Banco de Sofala to 1980s levels.
- Establishment and full operation of fisheries resource management committees that include artisanal fishermen at all the main fishery units along the coast.
- Reduction in destructive fishing practices along the entire coast.
- Improved standards of living for artisanal fishermen.
- Establishment of mutually advantageous partnerships between fishermen from different categories.

2.5 Water resources

OBJECTIVE 2.5:

To promote the integrated management of hydrographic basins, ensuring the minimum run-off necessary for the prosperity of downstream ecosystems.

The national strategy in relation to water resources and conservation of biodiversity must both ensure the integrated management of water resources and the maintenance of ecological flows.

2010 Goals

- Full operation of consultative, multidisciplinary and multi-institutional committees for the management of rivers and hydrographic basins.
- Knowledge of ecological run-offs for the main international rivers (e.g. Zambezi, Pungoe, Limpopo, Incomati).
- Management measures for rivers and hydrographic basins including conservation elements and prosperity of ecosystems.
- Establishment and full operation of regional river and hydrographic basin management units (ARAs).
- Outflow/discharge of dams in line with natural cycles to allow maintenance of ecosystems.

2.6 Tourism

OBJECTIVE 2.6:

To ensure that the development of the tourism industry is based on respect and the sustainable use of biodiversity.

Given recent national developments and the need to adapt the different legal and political instruments to the current context and to ensure that tourism contributes significantly to the country's development, the Ministry of Tourism (MITUR) has this year begun a review of its Policy and Strategy in order to adapt it to existing circumstances and to national interests in this domain.

2010 Goals

- Revision and adaptation of tourism policy and strategy and other relevant legal instruments to the current context.
- Development of mechanisms for sharing the benefits derived from tourism.

2.7 Sustainable and environmentally sound development in areas adjacent to protected zones

OBJECTIVE 2.7:

To promote sustainable development in areas adjacent to protection areas with a view to providing additional protection for protected areas.

Bearing in mind that the success of conservation areas depends in part on the activities developed in the surrounding areas, it is important to ensure the harmonious development of adjacent areas so that these complement the protection efforts carried through in the protected areas.

2010 Goals

- Elaboration of management and development plans for some of the areas adjacent to protection areas.
- Development of projects and programmes for the participatory management of natural resources, as well as conservation programmes (e.g., wildlife farms).

2.8 Biosecurity

OBJECTIVE 2.8:

To regulate the handling, use and transfer of GMOs to minimise the potential risks to human health and biodiversity.

Biotechnology in Mozambique is at an embryonic stage, with little understanding of the effects and risks involved in the use and handling of GMOs. At the same time, Mozambique depends on international aid to counter the problems stemming from the food crisis, running the risk of accepting food products derived from GMOs. In this context, it is necessary to reinforce the country's structure with regard to the introduction, study and handling of these organisms. The genetic engineering laboratory being created in Mozambique at the UEM's Faculty of Veterinary Science could act as an important starting point for the development of molecular biology in Mozambique.

2010 Goals

- Creation and implementation of a legal and institutional framework for biosecurity in Mozambique.
- Safe use of genetically modified organisms.
- Indepth knowledge and safe application of biotechnology in Mozambique.
- Existence of regulations on the handling and use of GMOs.

2.9 Resource economy and environmental accounting

OBJECTIVE 2.9:

To assess the economic, social and environmental contribution of business developments and create a national accounting system integrating all three components.

In order to achieve sustainable development, changes need to be made to the national accounting sector. It must, in short, adopt measures which strive for a gradual reduction in the overvaluing of macroeconomic results, such as GDP for example, through the omission of environmental costs.

2010 Goals

- Identification and testing of cost and environmental benefit assessment methods for business developments and adoption of those which have shown to be practical from the point of view of the type of information produced and minimisation of costs.
- Development of a coordinated system of compiling, processing and exchanging information between state, private and other institutions.
- Establishment of a satellite national accounting system for environmental accounting.
- Creation of incentives so that the private sector and other economic actors adopt appropriate techniques for exploiting natural resources and investing in their added value.
- Formulation of a legal instrument to govern the production of information, making it available to the relevant entities and drawing up of satellite accounts – environmental accounting.
- Adoption of tariff and non-tariff borders that inhibit/limit the importing of invasive species and GMOs.
- International trade agreements in goods and services influenced by national priorities.

3 ACTION PLAN

3.1 ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE COMPONENTS OF BIODIVERSITY

Strategic Objective	Activity	Institution Responsible (collaborating agencies)	Goals	Indicators	Estimated Cost (USD)
1.1 To identify and analyse the components of biodiversity and their relationships within ecosystems, as well as the processes and activities that can have an adverse impact on them.	Developing a mechanism to collect, systematise and manage existing information, in order to place it at the disposal of the public and to ensure that decisions are taken based on the available and applicable knowledge.	Government agencies headed by MICOA/UB.	Indepth knowledge of the components of biodiversity (terrestrial, aquatic, coastal and marine). Knowledge of the relationships and processes within ecosystems Knowledge and prioritization/systematisation of the activities that have or could have an adverse impact on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Collection, systematisation and dissemination of existing information	Number of existing information publications published. Databases existing, underway or prepared.	150,000
	Enhancing the powers of the institutions responsible for identifying and analysing biodiversity, providing them with the necessary means and strengthening their capacity to perform their duties.	Government agencies, educational institutions (UEM, ISPU, UC, ISCTEM), research institutions (INIA, CEF, IIP, IPA), NGOs, donors.		Increase in the number of students, the academic level of decision-makers, the degree of financial self-sustainability, equipment and existing resources.	300,000
	Identifying habitats and ecosystems that are unique and are in a relatively pristine state or threatened or which contain a high level of biodiversity and a large number of endemic or threatened species; that are important for threatened or migratory species; and that are of social, economic, cultural or scientific importance.	MICOA in coordination with MADER, MITUR, MOPH, NGOs		Information and geographical coverage available on the characterisation and location of the country's ecosystems and habitats in a good state of conservation and/or containing threatened species.	2,000,000
	Identifying and systematising processes or activities that have or could have a significantly adverse impact on terrestrial, aquatic, coastal or marine biodiversity; monitoring the effects of these processes and activities; conducting studies necessary for a better comprehension of the consequences of these impacts on biodiversity.	Government agencies headed by MICOA, CPI, MTP.		Survey of the location, type, nature and size of the investments made, criteria of monitoring of the impact of socio-economic activities on the different types of ecosystems identified.	32,000

Strategic Objective	Activity	Institution Responsible (collaborating agencies)	Goals	Indicators	Estimated Cost (USD)
	Promoting and supporting research activities on the processes within ecosystems (including the effect of forest fires).	Government agencies, educational and research institutions		Number of reports and publications on processes within different ecosystems.	80,000
	Promoting the establishment of one or more biodiversity reference libraries where documents and studies on the country's biodiversity should be deposited.	MICOA/UB		Number of environmental and biodiversity libraries established. Access to information by decision-making bodies.	60,000
1.2 To determine the state of conservation of species in Mozambique and to identify and implement the appropriate conservation measures for threatened and endemic species.	Revising policies, legislation and programmes in order to ensure that they include, wherever necessary, measures for the conservation and rehabilitation of endangered or fragile ecosystems and habitats and the recovery of endemic or endangered species.	Government agencies, NGOs, development agencies.	Existence of indepth knowledge on the state of conservation of species in Mozambique, chiefly those which are endemic and threatened. Improving the state of conservation of the most important, threatened and/or endemic species. Defining appropriate conservation strategies and measures to suit the real state of biodiversity in Mozambique	Number of policies, laws and regulations that support biodiversity; qualitative analysis of the latter and the level of complementarity. Recovered endemic species.	24,000
	Ensuring that the guidelines for environmental impact assessments include measures to protect threatened and/or endemic species and populations.	MICOA/UB		Species protection component included in the EIA regulation.	6,000
	Reviewing and strengthening institutions connected to the implementation of the CITES convention, as well as other regional and international conventions or agreements ratified by Mozambique and which are relevant for the protection of threatened and endemic species and populations.	MITUR, MADER		Number of related institutions equipped to implement the CITES convention; influence on decisions taken on species protection and trade.	10,000
	Promoting the ratification by Mozambique of relevant agreements and conventions relating to species protection and recovery, the most notable of which being the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (Bonn Convention) and the Convention on Internationally Important Wetlands (RAMSAR Convention).	MICOA		Number of agreements signed and ratified that support biodiversity.	4,000

Strategic Objective	Activity	Institution Responsible (collaborating agencies)	Goals	Indicators	Estimated Cost (USD)
	Promoting research in the aim of determining the state of conservation of species of plants, animals, fungi and other little known taxonomic groups and creating a red list of species in accordance with internationally recognised categories.	Research and educational institutions		Number of publications on the state of animal, plant and fungal species published nationally and internationally; number of animals added to the existing red list; red list of taxonomic groups bred.	800,000
	Conducting monitoring studies on the state of conservation of the most important endemic species and others which are in danger of extinction and/or under pressure	MICOA, MADER, MITUR, MP		Number of endemic or threatened species identified; listing of the monitoring criteria developed.	200,000
	Protecting and conserving the fragile, threatened and rare components of biodiversity via a series of legal mechanisms, action and recovery plans and designation of protected areas, giving priority to components of biodiversity that require urgent protection.	MICOA, MADER, MITUR, MP, development agencies		Number of protected specie habitats; number of proclaimed protection areas. Information produced and disseminated about the state of differnt species.	115,000
	Ensuring the realisation of environmental impact assessments (EIA) and incentivising the implementation of mitigation measures and the relocation of developments.	MICOA		EIA/investiment ratio; number and frequency of monitoring reports versus investment	60,000
1.3 To determine the country's native breeds of livestock, their state of conservation and implementation of appropriate measures for their preservation	Strengthening animal research institutions and providing them with resources.	MADER, IPA, private livestock sector	1. Indepth knowledge of Mozambique's native livestock breeds. 2. Definition of strategies and measures to preserve native breeds. 3. Restocking with native breeds 4. Improving understanding of diversity and cultivation of natural pastures	Number and variety of studies realised. Proven research capability.	150,000
	Promoting and supporting research activities that allow the determining of existing native breeds in the country, their characterisation and their state of conservation.	MADER, IPA, educational and research institutions		Number and variety of studies begun or completed, existing technical resources, number of staff and level of training, size of annual budgets versus budgetary needs.	30,000
	Establishing sites for experimentation and selection of native breed reproducers, both at zootechnic stations and in the private and family sector.	MADER, IPA, educational institutions, applied research and private and livestock sector		Number of existing experimentation sites.	45,000
	Promoting the use of native breeds in the rehabilitation and livestock development programmes.	MADER, IPA, UEM	Classified pastures with defined load capacity. Diversity of pastures established.	Increase in the number of native breeds introduced in the livestock development and rehabilitation programmes	50,000

Strategic Objective	Activity	Institution Responsible (collaborating agencies)	Goals	Indicators	Estimated Cost (USD)
	Introducing incentives that promote the creation of native breeds of animal particularly within the family sector due to their rusticity.	MADER, IPA, MPF, MC, development agencies, NGOs	Implementation of artificial propagation methods	Type and number of (fiscal) incentives introduced.	50,000
	Enlarging sperm banks for native breeds. Studying the diversity of pastures and load capacity.	IPA, UEM and other research institutions		Additional existing sperm banks	50.000,00
1.4 To determine the state of conservation of ecosystems and habitats in Mozambique, identifying and implementing appropriate conservation and ecosystem management measures, with an emphasis on the most fragile	Promoting integrated research on the dynamics and interaction of ecosystems.	MICOA, research institutions, government agencies	Knowledge of the diversity and dynamics of the important and/or most fragile ecosystems. Knowledge of the interaction between adjacent ecosystems. Use of the knowledge during decision making	Number of studies and publications underway or completed.	100,000
	Defining the priorities for drawing up and implementing management plans for ecosystems, with emphasis on those considered of high biological value.	MICOA, MITUR, MADER, MOPH		Prioritisation criteria defined. Priority ecosystems identified. Management plans drawn up.	50,000
	Identifying important habitats and ecosystems that are not protected and proposing their inclusion as protection areas.	MITUR, MADER		Proposal for the protection of habitats and ecosystems not represented in the current protection areas. Number of ecosystems protected	600,000
	Introducing legal measures and incentives for the conservation of important ecosystems, habitats and landscapes that are outside conservation areas.	MADER, MPF		Legal instruments and incentives for habitats and ecosystems outside the protection areas drawn up and implemented.	60,000
	Promoting land use planning and ensuring that conservation is included in plans for specific land use.	MADER		Increase in the number of land use plans raised and implemented.	40,000
1.5 To establish and manage a representative system of protection areas	Conducting an evaluation of the current protection areas and promoting their rehabilitation.	MITUR, MADER	Indepth knowledge on the state of the protection areas. Definition of strategies aimed at the rehabilitation of protection areas and drawing up of the respective management plans Establishment of technical capacity for the management of protected	Number of existing protection areas evaluated. Related reports produced.	57,500
	Reviewing the ecological boundaries of the protection areas.	MITUR, MADER		Studies on the ecological boundaries of the current protected areas.	57,500
	Developing a comprehensive action plan aimed at strengthening the management system for protection areas; developing management plans for all the protection areas.	MITUR		Existence of an action plan to bolster the protection areas.	23,000

Strategic Objective	Activity	Institution Responsible (collaborating agencies)	Goals	Indicators	Estimated Cost (USD)
	Establishing a national collaborative network (specialists, scientists, diverse institutions) which can contribute to creating a representative system of protection areas in Mozambique through the identification of important terrestrial, aquatic, coastal and marine areas that are not yet covered by the current network of protection areas.	MICOA	areas and improved infrastructure. Definition of a policy for people living in and around the protection areas. Existence of a network of protection areas representative of the country's different existing eco-systems	Forum of interested specialists, scientists and institutions created. Network terms of reference defined. Reports on debates on matters relating to the protected areas. Proposals for new protection areas for currently non-protected habitats and ecosystems. Benefits and improvements to wellbeing	30,000
	Ensuring the involvement of communities and other interested or affected parties in the management of the protection areas, as well as in decision making as regards the establishment of new protection areas, readjustment of the boundaries of existing protection areas and the drawing up and implementation of management plans.	MADER, MICOA		Increase in community management councils. Number of participatory management plans. Index of community involvement in protection areas.	50,000
	Encouraging the establishment of community and private protection areas.	MITUR, MADER		Increase in community and private protection areas	30,000
	Defining a policy for people living in and around protection areas and developing participatory management models for these areas.	MITUR, MADER		Policy on residents in protection areas drawn up and approved.	24,000
	Ensuring the protection and conservation of existing biodiversity in the protection areas via an effective control and management system.	MITUR, MADER		Evaluation of improvements to the enforcement system: capacity-building courses, resources, equipment, academic level; activity plans and degree of fulfillment of goals established.	130,000
	Evaluating the need for additional measures to protect biodiversity in and around protected areas.	MITUR, MADER		Number of additional protection measures introduced.	20,000
	Realizing studies in areas with particular characteristics in the aim of declaring them as world heritage and RAMSAR (wetlands of international importance) areas.	MICOA, MITUR, MADER, development agencies		Special areas identified. Number of studies realised. Number of proposals being drafted or already presented.	40,000

Strategic Objective	Activity	Institution Responsible (collaborating agencies)	Goals	Indicators	Estimated Cost (USD)
	Establishing and implementing a system of criteria and indicators for biodiversity in the aim of monitoring biodiversity in the protection areas.	UB (work begun with the support of the UICN)		Criteria and indicators for monitoring biodiversity drawn up and approved.	10,000
1.6 To develop and strengthen the national potential for ex-situ conservation of the components of biodiversity with a view to supporting and complementing in-situ conservation.	Promoting the rehabilitation of Maputo Zoo and the existing botanical gardens and extending the network into the provinces (or other locations deemed important)	MICOA, MITUR, MADER, CMs	Improving the system of ex-situ conservation in Mozambique	Rehabilitation proposals being drafted or already drawn up. Number of botanical gardens rehabilitated or opened.	50,000
	Bolstering botanical and zoological collections in museums, herbaria and Maputo Zoo.	MICOA, MITUR, MADER, MP, research and educational instititutions, CMs	Developing new systems of conservation adapted to each specific case	Increase in botanical collections.	50,000
	Incentivising the creation of sites dedicated to the protection, recovery and propagation of threatened or vulnerable species as procreation centres, sanctuaries, wildlife farms, among others.	MADER, MITUR, MICOA	Strengthening the technical capacity at the national level for the establishment and management of the national system of ex-situ conservation.	Increase in the number of species propagation sites created.	50,000
	Promoting research in the aim of studying and defining new techniques for ex-situ conservation.	Research and educational institituions		Number of ex-situ research projects underway or completed.	50,000
	Enlarging existing seed, sperm, and germoplasm banks and in-vitro collections to include other important and threatened species.	Research and educational institituions		Increase in seed, germoplasm and in-vitro collection banks.	50,000
	Improving the national technical capacity to manage ex-situ conservation systems at all levels.	Government agencies, development agencies and educational institutions		Academic level, resources and equipment.	50,000
	Strengthening biotechnology research in Mozambique.	Government agencies, development agencies		Number of biotechnology research projects underway.	100,000

Strategic Objective	Activity	Institution Responsible (collaborating agencies)	Goals	Indicators	Estimated Cost (USD)
1.7 To recover and rehabilitate de-graded eco-systems and, where applicable, to develop species recovery plans	Developing a national programme for the rehabilitation of the main ecosystems. including: (i) identification of priority ecosystems; (ii) support for research to improve techniques for restoring biodiversity in degraded ecosystems; (iii) monitoring of the rehabilitation measures proposed; (iv) continuous control over activities causing habitat degradation.	MICOA, MADER, MITUR, MP	Reduction in fragmented ecosystems via appropriate connecting systems (biological corridors) Existence of a programme for the rehabilitation and recovery of degraded ecosystems	National programme for the rehabilitation of the main ecosystems implemented or being drafted. Main ecosystems identified.	40,000
	Including measures for rehabilitating ecosystems in the environmental impact assessments of development activities.	MICOA, MADER, MITUR, MP	Existence of rehabilitation plans (including species) for specific degraded ecosystems.	Inclusion of measures for ecosystem rehabilitation in the complementary legislation drawn up or approved. Rehabilitation measures suggested in the EIA implemented.	10,000
	Identifying key and priority habitats for rehabilitation and assessing their biodiversity.	MICOA, MADER, MITUR, MP		Key habitats identified. Prioritisation criteria identified. Number of studies on biodiversity already written or being drafted.	50,000
	Strengthening of research in order to understand the process of degaradation of ecosystems, including their resilience and the processes affected.	MICOA, MADER, MITUR, MP		Increase in research on degraded ecosystems. Degraded systems identified and recovery measures adopted.	50,000
	Defining and implementing measures that aim to connect habitats, principally those which are fragmented.	Research and educational institutions			50,000
	Defining and implementing measures that aim to combat and prevent desertification (in coordination with the National Plan to Combat Drought and Desertification).	MICOA, MADER, MITUR, MP, research and educational institutions		Number and quality of measures to combat desertification introduced.	50,000
1.8 To avoid the introduction and propagation of species which cause damage to native biodiversity and establish measures to control and erradicate exotic species that can	Revision and bolstering of existing legislation to control the introduction and dispersion of exotic species.	MICOA, UB	Identifying and understanding the invasive species with greatest impact on biodiversity. Establishing measures and strategies for erradicating the main invasive species. Reducing the introduction of	Legislation or drafted legislation on the introduction and dispersion of exotic species.	50,000
	Developing regulations for the introduction of exotic species that balance the potential risks against the benefits of their introduction. Preventative and mitigation measures should also be defined.	MICOA, MADER, research institutions		Existence of regulations on the introduction of exotic species.	40,000

Strategic Objective	Activity	Institution Responsible (collaborating agencies)	Goals	Indicators	Estimated Cost (USD)
affect ecosystems, habitats and native species.	Developing control and erradication programmes for harmful exotic species that threaten native biodiversity, assessing the ecological, economic and social benefits.	MADER, research institutions	new species.	Number of existing erradication programmes for exotic species.	50,000
	Promoting the use of native species of flora and fauna in programmes to rehabilitate areas that are degraded or liable to erosion.	MICOA, MADER, CMs		Number of/increase in actions to combat erosion and degraded areas with native species.	50,000
	Providing incentives to local communities and the private sector so that they control and erradicate exotic organisms identified as harmful.	MADER, research institutions		Number of incentives for exotic organisms applied or being drawn up.	50,000
	Bolstering, supporting and coordinating the efforts of institutions and programmes to detect the establishment of exotic organisms quickly and catalogue and describe the invasions.	MICOA, research institutions		Memoranda of understanding, forums, seminars/workshops on the introduction and cataloguing of exotic organisms. Existing catalogues of exotic organisms.	50,000
	Strengthening and supporting biological and non-biological control measures for exotic organisms.	Educational institutions, development agencies		Existing legal instruments on exotic organisms. Existing management, assessment and monitoring measures.	50,000
	Improving understanding of the impacts of exotic organisms on biodiversity via promotion of research on the dimension and impacts of the exotic organisms introduced.	MICOA, MADER		Capacity-building in monitoring. Monitoring criteria established. Research work underway or completed.	50,000
	Improving public education and awareness of the risks of introducing exotic species and identifying actions that can be carried through to avoid such risks and to control the dispersion of said organisms.			Public awareness campaigns.	50,000
	Promoting and collaborating in regional initiatives to control exotic species in shared ecosystems.			Regional agreements.	100,000
Estimated Total Cost					6,732,750

4 ACTION PLAN FOR THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE COMPONENTS OF BIODIVERSITY

Strategic Objective	Activity	Institution Responsible (collaborating agencies)	Goals	Indicators	Estimated Cost
2.1 To promote the sustainable and integrated use of flora resources (timber and non-timber), ensuring the creation of benefits for all those involved in their exploitation, with an emphasis on local communities	Continuously promoting and disseminating existing legislation.	Government agencies in partnership with NGOs and organisations from civil society.	Full operation of forestry concessions, with integral management plans adapted to the real circumstances of each type of forest, including the reintroduction of species. Equitable sharing of the benefits resulting from forestry activity. Existence of a system to monitor (criteria and indicators) diversity in forests managed for the production of timber. Existence of adequate mechanisms to control and reduce forest fires. Better understanding of the forest fire phenomenon and its influence on ecosystems. Improvement of the system of exploitation of forests for the production of firewood and charcoal. Strengthened enforcement system. Measures adopted for the rational use of forestry	Number of and increase in publicity campaigns. Implementation of legislation.	50,000
	Supporting and encouraging activities aimed at developing and implementing forestry management practices that ensure conservation of biodiversity, including development of methods of natural regeneration and reintroduction of exploited species and the establishment of quotas for each type of forest.	MADER, MITUR, research and academic institutions, private sector		Expansion and geographic coverage of the forestry concessions. Degree of complicance with management plans. Degree of monitoring of the concessions.	50,000
	Developing and testing criteria and indicators for the conservation of biodiversity in forests exploited for timber production.	MADER, CBOs, research institutions		Biodiversity conservation criteria and indicators developed and being implemented.	50,000
	Supporting and encouraging activities aimed at promoting inter-sectoral dialogue via the creation of district and/or provincial forums.			Increase in regional, national and local forums.	50,000
	Developing mechanisms and incentives in order to permit the equitable sharing of the benefits between the different players.	MADER, MPF		Incentives and legislation on existing equitable sharing.	4,000
	Establishing regulations and actions to control and reduce uncontrolled forest fires.	MICOA, MADER		Regulations on forest fires drawn up and approved.	40,000
	Bolstering and improving the system of enforcement at the national level.	MADER		Increase in capacity-building, resources, equipment and levels of geographic coverage.	500,000

Strategic Objective	Activity	Institution Responsible (collaborating agencies)	Goals	Indicators	Estimated Cost
	Creating a system of quotas and licences for the production of firewood and charcoal which should be allocated and the benefits managed by Mozambique's rural communities.	MADER	resources by simple licence operators and rural communities. Existence of integrated management plans that addess NTFP.	Quotas and licences issued per province. Criteria for defining quotas established.	50,000
	Incentivising the use of improved technology for exploiting and producing firewood and charcoal.	MESCT, MADER		Application of technology to exploit and produce firewood and charcoal. Efficient exploitation of fuelwood	50,000
	Incentivising the use of better cookers and alternative energy sources (mainly in urban centres).			Reduction in demand for firewood as a fuel	50,000
	Incentivising research in terms of diversifying timber-related forest products as regards species used.	Research institutions		Research on secondary species underway or completed. % of secondary species exploited. Licences to exploit wood subproducts.	50,000
	Promoting the placing of forestry products on the national and international markets; incentivising the certification of species sold on the international market.	MADER, MPF, MIC, private sector		Additional species on the international market. Existing marketing programmes. Progress of national certification system.	50,000
	Drawing up the guidelines on exploitation for simple licence operators and rural communities.	MADER		Guidelines on exploitation drawn up.	40,000
	Incentivising the implementation of community management of natural resources and partnerships with the private sector in forestry management of areas that are productive and of multiple usage.	MADER, MPF, private sector, business forum, CBOs		Number of/increase in projects and programmes between the private sector and rural communities.	50,000
	Incentivising NTFP-related research, in particular on medicinal plants, to promote sustainable exploitation.	MADER, private sector		Number of research projects underway, drafted and published on NTFP.	50,000
	Incentivising the formulation and implementation of integrated management plans that involve the integrated exploitation of forestry products.	MADER, research institutions, UB		Number of management plans drawn up and being implemented or already implemented.	50,000

Strategic Objective	Activity	Institution Responsible (collaborating agencies)	Goals	Indicators	Estimated Cost
	Establishing and implementing regulations on the circulation (national and regional and/or international) of NTFP, in particular medicinal plants and the patenting of resulting products.	MADER, development agencies		Regulations drawn up or being drawing up.	40,000
2.2 To guarantee the sustainable use of agriculture resources in the aim of improving the living conditions of Mozambique's rural population, while avoiding aspects relating to the loss of the specific and genetic variability of the main crops.	Revising, assessing and disseminating the legislation, policies and programmes relating to the agriculture sector in the aim of promoting the sustainable use of resources.	MADER, development agencies	Improved food security. Diversity of crops in accordance with the country's various climatic conditions. Maintenance of the current genetic variability. Applied research into species resistant to water stress and poor soils.		20,000
	Promoting and encouraging agricultural practices that support the conservation of biodiversity.	MADER, MPF, development agencies		Increase in the international trading of goods from the family sector	50,000
	Creating an incentives system (credit) aimed at promoting commercial production within the family sector.	Research institutions			40,000
	Establishing, improving and bolstering proposed/existing centres of animal, vegetal and microbiological genetic resource centres.				80,000
	Promoting the conservation and cultivation of genetic resources, especially of local varieties in areas where they evolved.	MADER		Gene banks	50,000
	Bolstering agriculture extension services to foster cultivation practices and techniques that contribute to improving food security, conservation of biodiversity, or which have minimum impact on the environment.	MADER, development agencies		Increased coverage of the extension network	50,000
	Fostering the processing of crops at the level of rural communities in the aim of diversifying the produce on sale, raising added value and the use of production surpluses.	MADER, private sector, farm worker associations			50,000
	Bolstering agricultural produce markets, aimed at promoting the sale of national produce from the family and commercial sector.	Development agencies, MTC		Increased availability of national farm produce on the market	50,000

Strategic Objective	Activity	Institution Responsible (collaborating agencies)	Goals	Indicators	Estimated Cost
2.3 To guarantee the rational use of wildlife so that it can contribute to the wellbeing of rural populations and the country's development	Bolstering the state's ability to enforce and ensuring the participation of other players in enforcement activities, such as local communities, the private sector and other interested parties.	MITUR, MADER, local communities, private sector	§ Reduction in current levels of illegal hunting and degradation of wildlife habitats Increase in number of community wildlife management initiatives and sharing of the benefits generated Recovery of fauna numbers, in particular the largest and most vulnerable Increase in number of wildlife farms and improvements in their management. Improvements to the system of enforcement and application of legislation on fauna.	Reduction in illegal activities	650,000
	Improving the management capacities of state institutions responsible for the management of wildlife and conservation areas.	MADER, MITUR		Increase in qualified techniques. Implementation of management plans	50,000
	Fostering participative wildlife managament initiatives and ensuring the participation of local communities in the management of protected areas.	MADER, MITUR, development agencies		Increase in appropriate usage practices	50,000
	Raising awareness and educating local communities about the importance, value and necessity of protecting and using wildlife rationally and discouraging the use of inappropriate and destructive tools and hunting techniques like poisons and snares.	MITUR, MADER, IIP		Reduction in man-animal conflicts	50,000
	Mantaining and where possible rehabilitating the passage or migration corridors of wild animals.	MADER, MITUR		Number of wildlife farms established	90,000
	Creating incentives that promote the breeding and exploitation of wild fauna in areas unsuited to livestock farming and agriculture.				50,000
	Incentivising rural communities in particular to breed easily handled wild animals (e.g hazel grouse).	MADER, MITUR		Increase in diversification of sources of livelihood for rural communities	50,000
	Promoting alternative and under-exploited sources of livelihood, such as fauna-based ecotourism.	MITUR, MADER		Increase in profitable ecotourism activities	50,000
	Establishing a system to monitor and assess the state of conservation and use of wildlife (for commercial and subsistence ends).	MITUR, private sector		Efficient commercial exploitation of fauna indicated by the increase in users, beneficiaries and monetary contribution	50,000

Strategic Objective	Activity	Institution Responsible (collaborating agencies)	Goals	Indicators	Estimated Cost
2.4 To promote the sustainable use of fisheries resources for the benefit of the population, economic prosperity, conservation of resources and maintenance of biodiversity	Educating fishermen to respect the quotas / fishing grounds	MP, fishermen's associations, IDPPE	Recovery of surface shrimp stocks in the Banco de Sofala to 1980s levels. Management committees for fisheries resources that include artisanal fishermen established and fully operational in all the main fishery units along the coast. Reduction in destructive fishing practices all along the coast. Improved standards of living for artisanal fishermen. Establishment of mutually advantageous partnerships between fishermen from different categories.	Reduction of fishing activities in traditional fisheries (e.g. surface shrimp).	50,000
	Encouraging the fishing of currently under-exploited high seas stocks (e.g. horse mackerel and chub and tuna).	MP, private sector		Increase in number of fishermen equipped to fish on the high seas	50,000
	Promoting subsistence alternatives such as ecotourism and aquaculture that don't depend directly on the exploitation of natural resources.	MP, private sector, IDPPE, fishermen's associations		Increase in alternative sources of livelihood and improvements in community wellbeing	50,000
	Revising and correcting policies, legislation and programmes to ensure the incorporation of clauses on biodiversity in the fisheries sector, including the adoption of codes for sustainable fishing in accordance with the FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.	MP, MICOA, UB, IIP		Legislation revised and implemented	40,000
	Promoting, adopting and coordinating fisheries management and monitoring practices in inter-sectoral planning that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.	MP, UB, IIP		Systems of coordination and monitoring set up and functioning	50,000
	Introducing improved data collection techniques to ensure that not only commercially valuable species are registered and monitored.	MP, Environmental Accounting Forum, INE, IDPPE		Data collection, processing and dissemination system set up and functioning	50,000
	Including environmental factors in the well estimate models and management of fisheries resources and ensuring their use in the decision-making process.	MP, MICOA, Environmental Accounting Forum, IIP		Mitigation of environmental impacts in the fisheries sector	15,000
	Identifying and adopting practices that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity and that minimise the negative impacts on marine biodiversity.	MP,UB, IDPPE, IIP		Increase in the number of associations or artisanal fishermen adopting sustainable methods	50,000

Strategic Objective	Activity	Institution Responsible (collaborating agencies)	Goals	Indicators	Estimated Cost
	Promoting full participation and sharing of benefits by local communities as an incentive for co-management, conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity.	IDPPE, development agencies		Increase in the number of communities exploiting resources in a sustainable manner and benefiting from it	50,000
	Revising international legal instruments relating to marine biodiversity and where appropriate promoting their implementation.	MP,MICOA		Increase in the number of international legal instruments signed and adopted	20,000
	Promoting training and capacity-building to ensure that provisions on biodiversity are incorporated into coastal and marine planning, management and research.	MP, IIP, educational institutions		Increase in qualified technical staff involved in coastal and marine management	50,000
	Ensuring the effectiveness of existing regulations on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity.	MP,UB		Rise in the level of compliance with legal precepts	50,000
	Drawing up models for partnerships between the main players in the fisheries sector.	MP, IDPPE, private sector, fishermen's associations		Increase in the number of effective partnerships established	20,000
2.5 To promote the integrated management of hydrographic basins, ensuring the minimum level of run-off necessary for the prosperity of downstream ecosystems.	Developing studies aimed at determining the ideal run-off and water quality for the prosperity of downstream ecosystems.	MOPH, research institutions, UB, development agencies	Full functioning of consultative, multi-disciplinary and multi-institutional committees for the management of rivers and hydrographic basins. Ecological run-off known for the main international rivers (e.g. Zambezi, Pungoe, Limpopo, Incomati). Management measures for rivers and hydrographic basins including aspects relating to the conservation and prosperity of ecosystems.	Increase in the number of studies conducted and results applied	150,000
	Promoting the integrated management of rivers and hydrographic basins emphasising the involvement of local communities along the river.	MOPH, development agencies, ARAs		Increase in the number of integrated managment initiatives being implemented	50,000
	Promoting projects that demonstrate good practices in the use of land along hydrographic basins to reduce erosion.	MOPH, ARAs, reseatch institutions, development agencies		Increase in the number of good practices and use and exploitation of basins	50,000
	Creating national and international water resource management committees.	MOPH, SADC, international bodies		National, regional and international committees established	50,000
	Promoting the use and exploitation of subterranean water.	MOPH, ARAs, development agencies		Increase in water sources for the population	100,000

Strategic Objective	Activity	Institution Responsible (collaborating agencies)	Goals	Indicators	Estimated Cost
	Establishing a network of interested parties and specialists in matters relating to the use and exploitation of water and hydrographic basins.	Reseatch institutions, development agencies	River and hydrographic basin regional management units (ARAs) established and fully functioning.	Water demand and supply thinktank set up and operating	50,000
	Building the capacities of institutions and technicians involved in the management of water resources so that they perform their duties enthusiastically and efficiently.	Educational and research institutions and development agencies	Dam flow/discharge policy in line with natural cycles to maintain ecosystems.	Creation of institutional capacity to implement water resource management	50,000
	Conducting studies on the ecological economic and social impacts of constructing dams and suggesting low impact alternatives.	MOPH, MTC, research institutions and a development agency		Results adapted for the sustainable management of dams	120,000
2.6 To ensure that the development of the tourism industry is based on respect for and the sustainable use of biodiversity.	Revising tourism policy and legislation to adapt it to the current context.	MITUR	Tourism policy and strategy and other relevant legal instruments revised and adapted to the current context. Mechanisms for sharing tourism-derived benefits developed.	Policy and legislation implemented	40,000
	Promoting and implementing tourist developments that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ensuring that they are in harmony with the environment around them.	MITUR, MICOA, UB, private sector		Increase in tourism developments with sustainable use measures implemented	50,000
	Monitoring the impacts of tourism, especially in protected areas and sensitive or critical habitats, and proposing if necessary appropriate measures to reverse or minimise the adverse effects of tourism on biodiversity.	MITUR, MICOA, UB, private sector		Devlopment and implementation of a monitoring system	100,000
	Defining priority areas for the development of tourism, drawing up development plans and defining the load capacity for each area.	MITUR, MADER, MICOA		Land use plan drafted and implemented	100,000
	Building skills and creating incentives for the participation of local communities in the exploitation of tourism opportunities (handicrafts, folk tourism, provision of services, tour guides, running of community tourism camps, etc.), especially in or around conservation areas, as well as in the tourism development priority areas.	MITUR, MADER, development agency		Increased number of communities exploiting additional opportunities for the development of tourism.	50,000

Strategic Objective	Activity	Institution Responsible (collaborating agencies)	Goals	Indicators	Estimated Cost
	Developing mechanisms or incentives that promote the establishment of partnerships between the private sector and local communities, as well as mechanisms that permit the sharing of benefits derived from tourism with communities living around the development	MITUR, MADER,		Increase in the number of private sector-community partnerships established. Changes in community wellbeing	50,000
	Bostering the system of enforcement, including the participation of local communities in the control and monitoring of the activities of developments and tourism activities.	MITUR, UB		Reduction in transgressions and destruction of biodiversity	300,000
	Promoting environmental education.	MICOA, MINED, development agency		Increase in the number of environmental education programmes implemented	50,000
2.8 To regulate the handling, use and transfer of GMOs to minimise the potential risks to human health and biodiversity	Creating measures that avoid the introduction of GMOs capable of causing damage to current biodiversity (indigenous and exotic).	MADER, MICOA, MIC	Rational use of genetically enhanced organisms. Indepth biotechnology knowledge in Mozambique. Existence of regulations on the handling and use of GMOs.	Maintenance of low import levels for GMOs	50,000
	Developing the legislation and procedures for the safe handling and use of GMOs, as stipulated in current directives and any future clauses of the protocol on biosecurity.	MICOA, UB		Formulation and implementation of legislation regulating the import and export of GMOs	50,000
	Bolstering national institutions responsible for handling and taking decisions on GMOs.	MICOA,MADER			100,000
	Promoting an exhaustive assessment of the current usage and potential of GMOs in Mozambique.	Research institutions, MESCT		Studies conducted and results implemented	150,000
	Promoting national legislation and codes of conduct relating to access to genetic resources and intellectual property rights in line with the decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the CBD.	MICOA, MADER		Legislation implemented	50,000

Strategic Objective	Activity	Institution Responsible (collaborating agencies)	Goals	Indicators	Estimated Cost
	Promoting research into the ecological, economic and social effects of GMOs.	Research institutions, MESCT		Studies conducted and results implemented	50,000
2.9: To assess the economic, social and environmental contribution of business developments and create a national accounting system integrating all three components	Creating an interministerial committee with positions for civil society (private sector and NGOs) to study the mechanisms of implementation of a system of national accounts that rises to the challenges faced in this area.	MICOA, MPF	Methods of assessing the environmental costs and benefits of business developments identified and tested and those which have shown themselves to be practical from the point of view of information produced and the minimisation of costs adopted. Development of a coordinated system for collecting, processing and exchanging information between state, private and other bodies. Establishment of a satellite national accounts system for environmental accounting. Creation of incentives so that the private sector and other economic actors adopt appropriate techniques for the exploitation of natural resources and investment in their added value. Formulation of a legal instrument to govern the production of information, its provision to the relevant bodies and creation of satellite accounts – environmental accounting.	Environmental accounting forum created. Standard of methodologies for the drafting of satellite national accounts approved and disseminated	20,000
	Defining the priorities in terms of ecosystems, resources, spatial development areas and priority sectors for initiating the development of a satellite national accounts system.	Environmental Accounting Forum (FCA)		Results process and demonstration tested	200,000
	Approval of a legal instrument that regulates the production and exchange of information in this context.	FCA		Legal instrument implemented	40,000
	Training multisectoral teams to test existing methods and techniques and establishing which should be adopted at the initial stage	FCA, business forum		Methods and techniques that can be replicated in Mozambique defined and used	50,000
	Creating a system for collecting, processing and exchanging multisectoral information (including on the economy's informal sector) under INE coordination.	MPF, INE, MADER, MITUR, MP, MIREME, MICOA		Environmental data collection and processing system established	100,000
	Encouraging universities and technical colleges to introduce courses on resource economics, environmental accounting (physical and monetary) and other similar subjects into their curricula.	MESCT, UEM, ISCTEM, ISPU, IRI, UP, etc.		Increase in the number of institutions/courses teaching resource economics and similar subjects. Increased student numbers.	50,000
	Defining and applying fiscal incentives that promote the use of clean technologies and sustainable use of natural resources.	MPF, MICOA, MADER, MIC		Incentives approved. Increased participation of the private sector	50,000
	Convincing the private sector to include details in its accounts that will allow the production of information necessary for creating macroeconomic data.	MPF, MICOA, MIREME, MIC		Increased number of enterprises with personnel qualified to supply appropriate information	50,000

Strategic Objective	Activity	Institution Responsible (collaborating agencies)	Goals	Indicators	Estimated Cost
	Developing national assessment. monitoring and environmental auditing capabilities.	MICOA, academic institutions		Increase in the number of qualified technical staff	50,000
	Raising public awareness (environmental and ethical) of the economic value of natural resources and the adoption of conservation measures.	MICOA, NGOs, IOs		Increase in the number of meetings, participants and geographical coverage. Minutes of these meetings compiled and disseminated. Change in attitude vis-a-vis the use of biodiversity	50,000
Total Cost					**5,755,000**
Grand Total					**12,487,750**

5 IMPLEMENTATION AND PRIORITY ACTIONS

The effective implementation of the present strategy and action plan is based firstly on the attribution of responsibilities to various institutions, at national, provincial and local level, signifying that coordination between the different levels is indispensible. It is also important for its success that the different sectors of Mozambican society are taken into consideration and included during its application, namely the private sector, NGOs and civil society in general. The Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Action (MICOA) must oversee coordination of implementation-related activities and ensure the integration of the various sectors via the National Biodiversity Unit.

5.1 Institutional Arrangements

In order to integrate the aforementioned different sectors, in 2000, MICOA created the National Biodiversity Unit (UB), which aims to be representative and capable of fulfilling the obligations of this Strategy in particular and of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in general.

The UB is headquartered at MICOA, which, as a coordinating institution, is responsible for coordinating and directing the activities of the Unit. The UB is headed by a president (from MICOA) who presides over a technical committee and is aided by an executive secretary.

The technical committee consists of various permanent members from different government and private institutions and NGOs and is responsible for planning activities relating to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Ad hoc members are invited, whenever necessary, to participate in the work of the UB.

The organisational structure of the UB as well as its terms of reference have yet to be defined and approved, and therefore the structure is likely to be thoroughly reorganised. The integration and interlinking of the Unit relative to other decision-making and internal bodies within MICOA will also be revised and approved. The UB should therefore be represented (through its president) on the National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES), ensuring that its recommendations and activities are incorporated into cross-sectoral plans, programmes and activities.

The role of the UB is to ensure the implementation of the Strategy and is therefore responsible for the following activities:

- To identify and update the priority action areas defined in the Strategy and identify the need for specific projects to be channelled to GEF.
- To define the dates and schedule of activities to ensure the implementation of the Strategy.
- To coordinate implementation activities (including the channelling of funding requests to the GEF).
- To build the capacities of technical staff on issues relating to conservation of biodiversity.
- To prepare, update and disseminate national reports on completed activities.
- To coordinate monitoring of proposed activities.
- To foster public awareness and information campaigns at different levels.
- To foster research in accordance with the priorities defined in the Strategy.
- To interlink the activities in the Action Plan with those of other existing national action plans (such as the Action Plan to Combat Drought and Desertification).

The UB's annual plan of activities will be defined by the Technical Committee taking into consideration the prioritised activities reflected in this Strategy. To ensure the functioning of the UB, its terms of reference should be established, as well as a working methodology that ensures the full and active participation of its members. Equally, the UB should define interlinking strategies with provincial and/or local governments.

Furthermore, the institution is also responsible for matters relating to the CBD, with regard to which it has already begun to make progress. However, the activities proposed in the present document require considerations about the costs relating to the technical capacities necessary and the availability of funding for its implementation should play an important role in aspects relating to the coordination of the implementation of the Strategy.

5.2 The role of the different players

Provincial Institutions

The provincial government will have responsibility for integrating the activities proposed into the provincial development plans and for proposing necessary alterations in accordance with the situation in each province. As such, it will require greater capacities and additional financing to carry through new activities.

The provincial government will have the responsibility furthermore of providing the services of extending, regulating and monitoring the use of natural resources, avoiding the loss of biodiversity and developing and managing conservation areas.

Local government (including traditional authority)

In order for the local government to implement this strategy, it must be provided with infrastructure and human and financial resources that are normally centralised at the provincial level. The process of political, administrative, financial and natural resource decentralisation is fundamental for creating the capacity to execute the strategy for the conservation of biodiversity.

Therefore, the role of local government through the community committees/management councils will be:

- To establish and participate in the public education and awareness-raising campaigns.
- To develop sustainable management plans for natural resources under the most pressure.
- To assure the participation of communities in the management of resources.
- To assure that considerations on biodiversity are integrated into land use plans, both for rural and urban areas.
- To assure that the community benefits from its involvement in the management of natural resources.

The scientific community

The role of the scientific community, via the government research institutions (INIA, CEF, UEM, INIVE, IPA, IIP), museums, NGOs and other research bodies, is fundamental for the implementation of the strategy due to the major lack of scientifically-grounded and up-to-date information. The main role of the scientific community will be to provide scientific evidence about sustainable use and management and measures to mitigate damage to the conservation of biodiversity as a result of the various business developments in order to achieve the objectives laid down in this strategy. These should be closely related to government organs in the aim of directing research towards relevant areas and in accordance with national priorities.

Private and industrial sector

The role of this sector is basically centred on the committment to incorporate the environmental prescriptions and regulations proposed by the government, the acceptance of social and environmental responsibility, through voluntarily adopting measures to minimise impacts, and the development of economic activities that support the sustainable conservation and use of national biodiversity. Congregations and business associations, such as FEMA and CTA, will play an active role in enhancing the role of this sector in the implementation of the Strategy, and it is therefore recommended that they be represented in the UB.

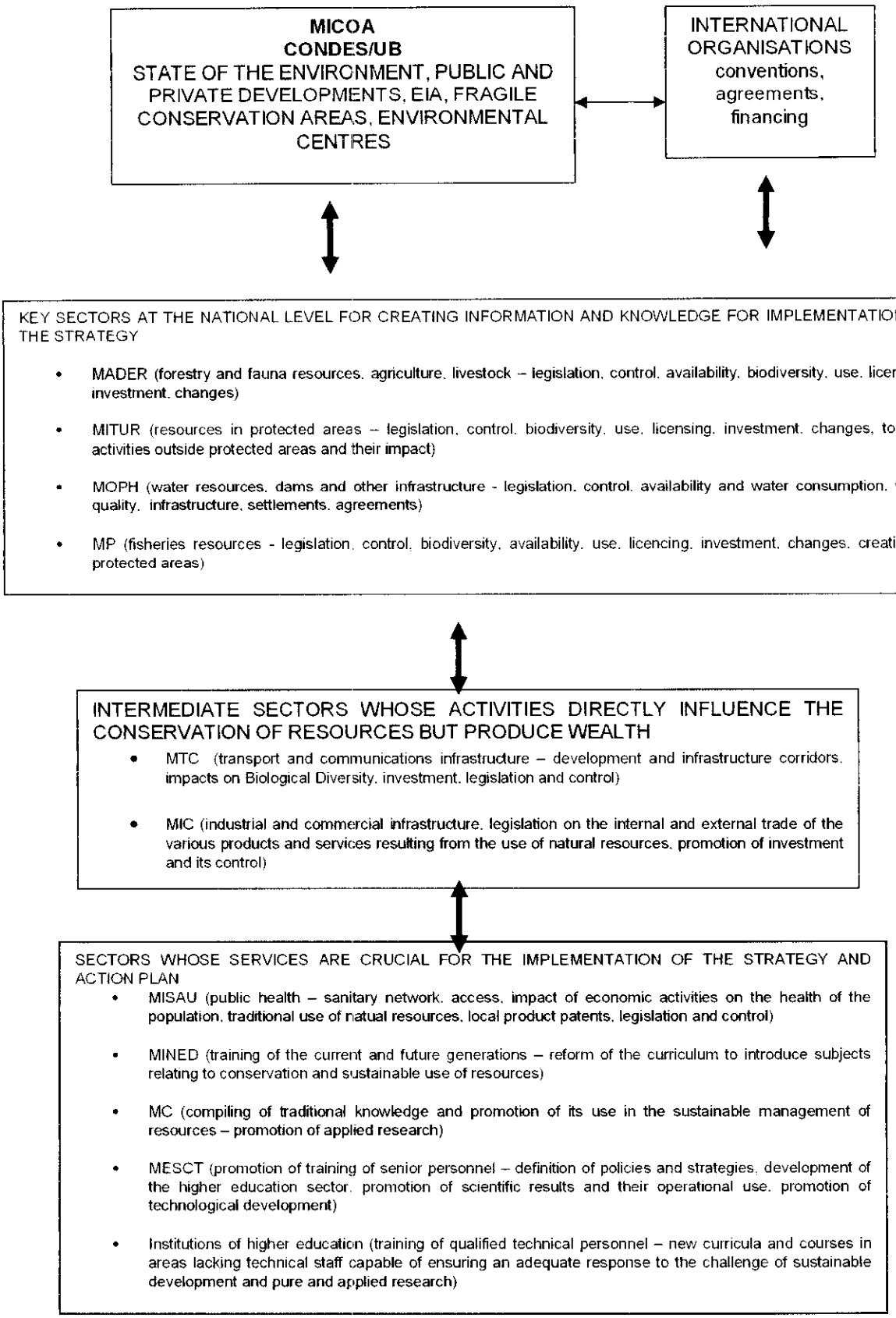
Non-governmental organisations

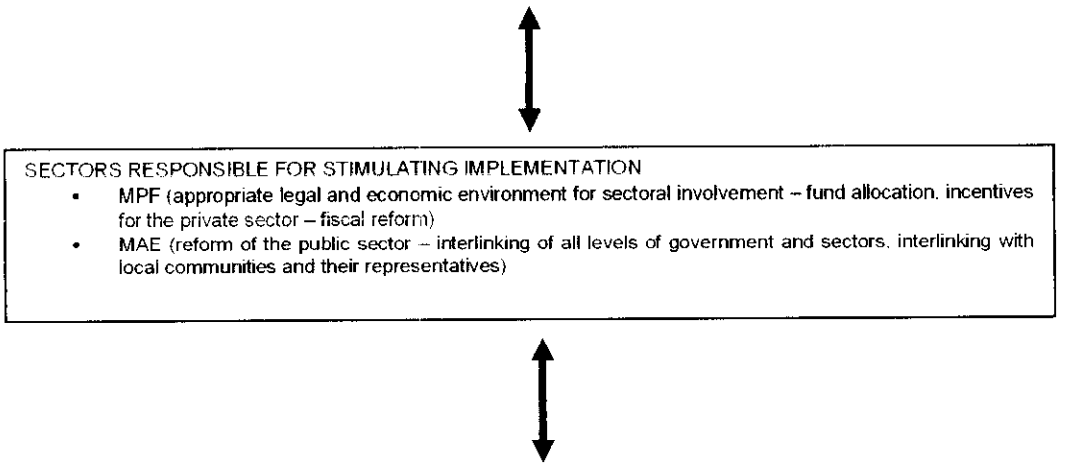
Much of the effort that has been carried through in Mozambique within the scope of conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of resources, capacity building, education and training has been provided by NGOs. These will continue to play a crucial role in fulfilling the objectives of the Strategy, through the implementation of specific projects and programmes. They may also function as independent monitoring agents, providing information to the government.

Local communities

Though normally excluded from the decision-making process, local communities play a very important role in implementing the strategy, as they are the main users of natural resources on which they depend for their survival (food, medicine, energy, income). Through the natural resources community management committees, communities should be involved in the activities of producing information, monitoring, control, rehabilitation of degraded areas, as well as the provision of traditional knowledge. To achieve that, training activities, capacity building and employment opportunities (livelihood) must be provided. Communities also have the role of implementing sustainable practices in the use of natural resources to improve their wellbeing in the long term.

The chart below gives a summary illustration of the main role of the different players at the central, district and provincial levels.


MICOA
CONDES/UB
STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DEVELOPMENTS, EIA, FRAGILE CONSERVATION AREAS, ENVIRONMENTAL CENTRES
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS
conventions, agreements, financing
KEY SECTORS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL FOR CREATING INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY
• MADER (forestry and fauna resources, agriculture, livestock – legislation, control, availability, biodiversity, use, licensing, investment, changes)
• MITUR (resources in protected areas – legislation, control, biodiversity, use, licensing, investment, changes, tourism activities outside protected areas and their impact)
• MOPH (water resources, dams and other infrastructure - legislation, control, availability and water consumption, water quality, infrastructure, settlements, agreements)
• MP (fisheries resources - legislation, control, biodiversity, availability, use, licencing, investment, changes, creation of protected areas)
INTERMEDIATE SECTORS WHOSE ACTIVITIES DIRECTLY INFLUENCE THE CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES BUT PRODUCE WEALTH
• MTC (transport and communications infrastructure – development and infrastructure corridors, impacts on Biological Diversity, investment, legislation and control)
• MIC (industrial and commercial infrastructure, legislation on the internal and external trade of the various products and services resulting from the use of natural resources, promotion of investment and its control)
SECTORS WHOSE SERVICES ARE CRUCIAL FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN
• MISAU (public health – sanitary network, access, impact of economic activities on the health of the population, traditional use of natual resources, local product patents, legislation and control)
• MINED (training of the current and future generations – reform of the curriculum to introduce subjects relating to conservation and sustainable use of resources)
• MC (compiling of traditional knowledge and promotion of its use in the sustainable management of resources – promotion of applied research)
• MESCT (promotion of training of senior personnel – definition of policies and strategies, development of the higher education sector, promotion of scientific results and their operational use, promotion of technological development)
• Institutions of higher education (training of qualified technical personnel – new curricula and courses in areas lacking technical staff capable of ensuring an adequate response to the challenge of sustainable development and pure and applied research)



LEVELS THAT DETERMINE THE EXECUTION OF THE PRESENT PLAN

- All sectors at provincial level
- All sectors at district level
- All entities present that undertake activities in the administrative branches and localities
- THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

5.4 Constraints on the Implementation of the Strategy and Actions

- Several constraints exist that have been referred to previously in the text of the Strategy and which could make its implementation difficult. In sum, these are:

- Lack of coordination between the different institutions associated with their lack of a clear mandate and of their responsibility to assume certain activities

- Conflict between conservation and exploitation of resources, exacerbated by the fact that in recent years Mozambique has experienced different trends among economic agents at different levels (tourism, agriculture, development corridors, etc).

- Lack of financial and human resources to carry through certain important activities for the implementation of the Strategy

- Centralisation of decision-making at the central government level, complicating the role of provincial and local governments and social sectors

- Lack of information and mechanisms by which to systematise it that allow informed decision-making on the use and conservation of biodiversity.

5.5 Priority activities

While all of the actions proposed in the action plan of this Strategy are equally important, it is not possible in the short term to achieve all of the objectives proposed, some of which are dependent on the existence of a solid basis for their implementation and the reduction of the constraints mentioned above. Therefore, the activities presented below have been defined in accordance with the country's priorities and the obligations imposed by the Convention on Biological Diversity. These include:

Priority 1: Achievement of a political and institutional commitment to attain the objectives of this Strategy.

Priority 2: Promotion of the coordination of efforts between and within institutions in order to ensure the better organisation and implementation of the actions proposed in the Action Plan.

Priority 3: Identification of the components of biodiversity (updated and/or new data).

Priority 4: Promotion and establishment of a system of information relating to the actual state of the components of biodiversity.

Priority 5: Establishment of protection measures for delicate natural habitats and/or species in danger of extinction, including the recommendation of new protection areas if need be.

Priority 6: Strengthening control of the exploitation (formal and informal) of natural resources, covering the aspects of human, material and financial means.

Priority 7: Monitoring of biodiversity, mainly in areas subject to some level of exploitation, via a system of criteria and indicators for the monitoring of biodiversity. A core document already exists here which can be used to aid the activities of the UB.

Priority 8: Enhancement of natural resources, evaluation of the costs of using natural capital and incorporation of costs and benefits into national accounts.

Priority 9: Promotion and enhancement of the role of research in the production of information and in the decision-making process on the use of natural resources.

Priority 10: Community management of natural resources and valorisation of traditional knowledge (intellectual property).

Priority 11: Conservation of plant and animal genetic resources.

Priority 12: Control and knowledge of GMOs and of potential invasive species capable of attacking biodiversity.

Priority 13: Creation of conditions for improving the wellbeing of individuals based on the sustainable exploitation and use of natural resources.

Priority 14: Simplification and dissemination of the Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Biodiversity.

The fulfilment of the priorities set out above should kickstart the application and implementation of the present Strategy. Presented below is the working plan, including a schedule of activities with fixed dates, as well as indicators for their monitoring. The UB must also define a more comprehensive working plan for the implementation of the actions proposed in the present strategy as well as the criteria and indicators for monitoring and evaluating the latter's fulfilment and success. Presented below are the priority investment areas on which the geographic areas where the Strategy is to be implemented should be based:

Priority investment areas
(Data for 1995-99)

Provinces	AI	T	F	I	C	T&C	AI- Agriculture and agro-industry T – Tourism F - Fisheries I - Industry T&C - Telecommunications
South							
Maputo	3			2		1	
Gaza	1	2		4	5	3	
Inhambane	4	1	3	2			
Centre							
Zambezia	1		3	2		4	
Sofala	2		3	1		3	
Manica	2			1			
Tete	3	2		1			
North							
Nampula	3	1	4	2			Priority 1 to 5, first to fifth respectively (assessed according to investment volume)
Niassa	2	1		3			
Cabo Delgado	1	3		2	4		

5.6 Financing and indicative budget

The success of the implementation of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Biological Diversity depends on additional financing. The government, via the Biodiversity Unity, should channel the request for funding to the private sector, NGOs and international agencies (e.g. GEF) and create incentive and disincentive mechanisms, among other financing strategies to be defined by the Unit.

For the channelling of funds, the actions indicated in the aforementioned action plans and priorities must be translated into specific projects and programmes which will be later submitted to state institutions and donating and cooperating institutions.